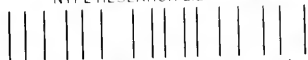
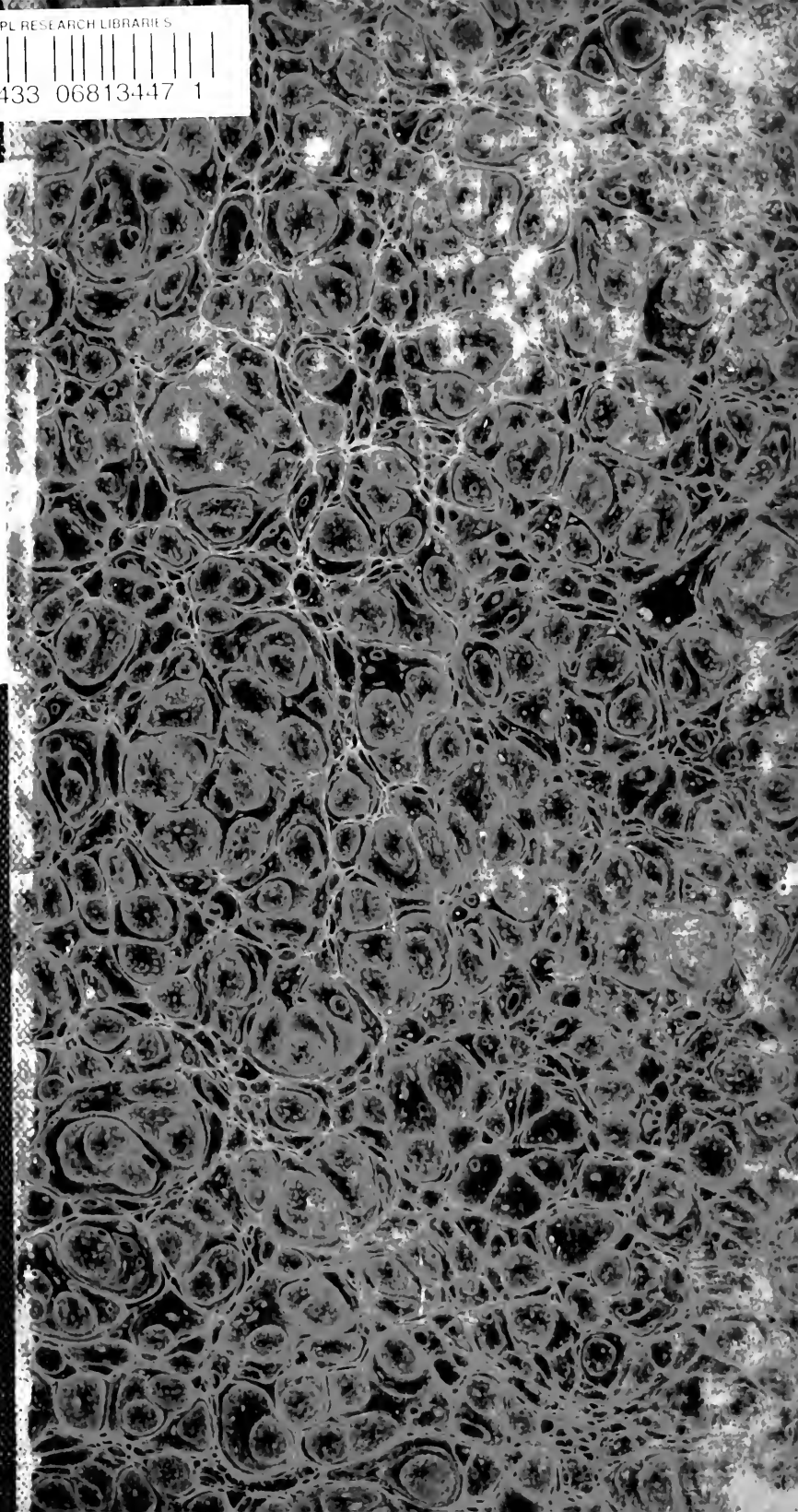


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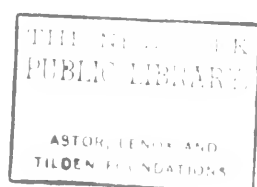
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THE SECOND
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
FAMILY ASSOCIATION
AND
THIRD REUNION
OF THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
HELD IN
BOSTON, OCT. 16, 1894.



PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY
SANFORD H. DUDLEY
ALBION M. DUDLEY
DUDLEY R. CHILD
Publication Committee.

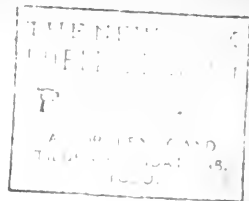






ANCIENT GATEWAY WITH TRIPLE PORTCULLIS
OF DUDLEY CASTLE, DUDLEY, ENGLAND.

This is the Main Entrance to the Courtyard of the Castle.



THE SECOND

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
FAMILY ASSOCIATION

AND

THIRD REUNION

OF THE

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GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY

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Copyrighted by
THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.
1894.

BINDING
NUMBER } 7038
OF 1899. }

The Proceedings.

The second annual meeting of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, was held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, a mild clear day attending this third reunion of the family. The morning business meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock by President S. H. Dudley, of Cambridge. The call for the meeting was read as follows, and the record of the last meeting was read and approved.

THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, October sixteenth, at half past ten o'clock, A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, to consider amendments to the constitution as per notice given herewith, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:

Article III. Honorary Members. Add "The Board of Directors may at any time, by a two-thirds vote, elect to honorary membership any person, and persons thus elected shall have full privilege of membership in the Association without payment of fees or dues."

Article VIII. Annual Dues. Strike out the word "one" and substitute "two." (The regular publications of the Association will be sent to members without charge, in consideration of the above increase in dues.)

At the morning business meeting, a full attendance of the members is desired.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

In the afternoon a reception will be held in the parlors of the hotel from two until five o'clock, affording opportunity for extended social features and repetition of the pleasant and interesting family reunions of 1892 and 1893. At five o'clock a banquet will be held as in the previous years. The price of tickets will be two dollars and fifty cents for each person. Orders for tickets should be sent as early as possible to the Treasurer, L. Edwin Dudley, 50 Bromfield street, Boston. Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers, names and subjects to be announced. At the reception and at the banquet, descendants of the Concord, Mass., and Guilford, Conn. branches will be welcome.

Provision will be made for the receipt and proper care of any relics, antiquities, &c., which members of the family may desire to bring or send to the Hotel Vendome. Please address to the Secretary.

Arrangements will be made for visits on the following day to the tomb of Governor Thomas Dudley at Roxbury, to Harvard College, and to other points of historical and family interest.

Membership in the Association may be obtained by filling out and sending to the Secretary, the attached application blank.

Through its Committee, the Association has prepared and issued reports of its proceedings in attractive form and containing matters of interest to all members of the family. These are offered at prices barely covering cost and may be ordered on the blank attached.

DUDLEY R. CHILD,

Secretary.

30 High St., Boston, September 15, 1894.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY,

President.

It was then voted that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present a list of officers for the coming year, and the Chair was also instructed to appoint two Auditors. The report of the Historian was read, accepted, ordered to be printed and to be read at the banquet. The Secretary's annual report was read and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen: —

The second annual report of the Secretary is presented to you herewith and includes an account of the doings of the Association and the course of its interests in general.

The Board of Directors have met twice during the year, first to complete the organization of the corporation, and recently to plan for the annual meeting and appoint the necessary committees for arrangements. The Certificate of Incorporation, or what we may call our *Charter*, was received from the Commissioner of Corporations and dated Dec. 30, 1893. The Report of the First Annual Meeting of the Association and second reunion of the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley was prepared and published according to vote, and copyrighted in the name of the Association by the committee appointed for the purpose, namely: Messrs. S. H. Dudley, A. M. Dudley and Dudley R. Child. Two hundred copies were printed and offered at fifty cents each. There has been a steady call for this report and for that of the first reunion and the edition of the latter is now nearly exhausted. At the request of the Memorial Committee, a paper has been sent out, asking for subscriptions to a "Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley," price not to exceed three dollars per copy. The work is in preparation and its publication is guaranteed by members of the Association, so that no financial responsibility rests upon the Association itself. The edition is limited to five hundred copies and it is desired to obtain individual subscriptions for the full number.

On Memorial Day, the Roxbury Military Historical Society, escorted by Thos. G. Stevenson Post 26, G. A. R., decorated the graves of colonial and revolutionary officers

in the old Roxbury burying ground and elsewhere in Roxbury. The ceremony was simple and impressive. Post 26 formed on Washington street, right of the line resting at the entrance to the burying ground. The Military Society entered and having formed in line near the centre and facing the Dudley tomb, the Commander in a brief address, gave their purpose and the names of the men who were thus to be remembered. After three rolls on muffled drums, the iron standards with flag and wreath were placed on the graves, the Dudley tomb receiving one for Thomas Dudley, Major-General, and one for William Dudley, Colonel. The tomb was further decorated with flowers by the Association, which was represented at the ceremony by the Secretary.

A movement has been originated by the Roxbury Society mentioned above, to convert the old Roxbury burying ground and adjoining land into a Park, thus improving its surroundings, bringing it into the prominence it deserves, and ensuring its proper care and preservation forever. A large gathering attended the hearing before the Street Commissioners and the addresses showed a strong backing for the project. Several members of this Association were present and our President spoke ably and forcibly in its behalf in favor of the plan. The matter is still under consideration and progress may perhaps be slow, but the desired end will ultimately be obtained. A gathering of our New York City members have expressed their interest by sending a resolution favoring the idea. The burying ground has been open on Saturday afternoons and Sundays during the preceding four months and has been visited by a large number of persons.

By recent action of the Board of Aldermen, the name *Dudley Square* has been given to the space at the inter-

section of Washington and Dudley streets, and Guild Row in Roxbury, adjoining the site of Gov. Thomas Dudley's house.

You will be interested to learn that at Raymond, N. H. tomorrow, Mrs. Sally Dudley Tucker expects to celebrate, in good health and spirits, her ninety-eighth birthday. Our greetings and good wishes have gone forth to her in advance and are surely repeated by the meeting of today.

It is now nearly two and one-half years since the first step was taken towards our family gathering. Our membership is so widely scattered that attendance at a particular place and time may perhaps be uncertain, but we are in receipt of expressions of interest from many quarters, far and near, and as we come to better understand our purpose and aims, we find a strength in our organization which carries it in the front rank, even in these days of many societies.

Respectfully submitted,

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, having been declared correct in all particulars by the Auditors, Mr. Warren P. Dudley and Mrs. M. S. Child, of Boston.

Treasurer's Report.

THE GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

IN ACCOUNT WITH L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

DR.

To Cash on hand	\$496 86
Amt. rec'd for membership fees	24 00
Amt. rec'd for dues	9 00
Amt. rec'd from sale of reports	73 50
Amt. rec'd for biography	9 00
Amt. rec'd as donation	25 00
Miscellaneous sources	2 00
Interest on deposit	9 42

\$648 78

CR.

Amt. paid for printing, postage, &c.	\$275 58	
Amt. paid for binding	9 26	
Amt. paid for photos	6 00	
Amt. paid historian	15 00	
Amt. paid Mailing Co.	2 78	
Amt. of loan	120 88	
Miscellaneous expenses	16 40	
Cash on hand	202 88	
	<hr/>	\$648 78

Respectfully submitted,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

The nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. E. A. Carleton of Boston, Mr. E. Dudley Freeman of Portland, Me., and Mr. Charles A. Sheldon of New Haven, Conn., then presented a list of officers and these were duly elected.

OFFICERS, 1894—1895.

President, SANFORD H. DUDLEY, 95 Milk Street, Boston.

Vice-Presidents, HENRY F. HARRIS, Worcester, Mass.

JAS. HENRY WIGGIN, Boston.

DR. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON, Boston.

GILMAN H. TUCKER, New York.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, New York.

CHAS. A. SHELDON, New Haven, Conn.

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN, Portland, Me.

JAS. F. DUDLEY, Hartford, Conn.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR, Denver, Colorado.

RICHARD M. JONES, Philadelphia.

Secretary, DUDLEY R. CHILD, 30 High Street, Boston.

Treasurer, L. EDWIN DUDLEY, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Historian, MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KEOUS,
128 West 70th St., New York City.

Directors, CHAS. E. WIGGIN, Boston.

WARREN P. DUDLEY, Boston.

JOSEPH B. MOORS, Boston.

ROBERT T. BABSON, Boston.

MISS JULIA C. CLARKE, Boston.

MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, Dorchester.

DR. DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT, Dorchester.
DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY, Salem.
AUGUSTINE JONES, Providence, R. I.
FRANK DUDLEY, Portland, Me.

Report of the Historian.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association :

The first report of your Historian is presented to you with much shame-facedness, the result of the year being so small in comparison with what "might have been" in hands more accustomed to such duties. The principal work done has been that of correspondence, which has brought in several new members. Some very delightful letters have been received, and in truth, I must add, some very disappointing ones ; but in them all the fact has been demonstrated that the Dudleys know how to use their pens. I am sure that this correspondence has been the means of arousing considerable interest in this Association and the ancestor whom we commemorate, and I am also confident that that interest will grow, and in a number of cases when the lines of descent now under investigation shall have been traced back unbrokenly to Gov. Thomas, will result in bringing in many new members to the Association. Time is an important factor in genealogical research, which is not usually quick work.

Among the new members since the reunion of 1893, are :

Charles Henry Beckett, Esq., of the law firm of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett and Ransom of New York City.

Mrs. Amanda Neally Clapp, wife of Chas. Augustus Clapp of the publishing firm of E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York City.

Miss Sara Winthrop Smith of Seymour, Conn.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Esq., of New York City.

Miss Mary Leslie Johnson of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mr. Eben Putnam of Salem, Mass., has sent me his line of descent from Gov. Thomas and promises to very shortly come and be one of us, and several others are in like frame of mind regarding the Association. So long as there is growth as good as this I think we may feel well encouraged for the future.

The obituary list for the year does not, so far as I know, take one member from us, but several families of Dudley descent have borne heavy weight of bereavement.

Mrs. Olivia Eggleston (Phelps) Atterbury, daughter of Anson Greene Phelps, of honored memory, and wife of Benj. Bakewell Atterbury, died in New York on March 30, 1894, aged seventy-four years: a woman of great spirituality. Miss Melissa D. Atterbury, one of our members, presents her mother's photograph to the Association.

The Hon. David Dudley Field, though not a descendant from Gov. Thomas Dudley, claims a passing notice from this Association as one of the most prominent Dudleys of this generation: a man who adorned his profession and was honored in it both at home and abroad.

And what shall be said of the last break in the Dudley ranks! The last leaf fallen from the family tree! Nothing is left that has not been already said throughout the land of his birth and in the lands beyond the seas.

The Dudley Family Association mourns that so great a Dudley has passed from among men, but glows with pride that such a Dudley as Oliver Wendell Holmes has lived, and dying, left to earth a legacy of high thoughts, noble living, and all sweet and gracious influences, greater to be prized than much fine gold. In this connection it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that Dr. Holmes set great store on ancestry, and was the author of the phrase,

“New England Brahmin,” of which caste he knew himself to be a pure specimen. He said, “I go for the man with the family portraits against the one with the twenty-five cent daguerreotype, unless I find that the last is the better man of the two.”

These words are excellent endorsement for such associations as this.

In April last, a “Dudley” meeting was held in New York at the house of your Historian, the purpose of which was to bring together some of the New York City descendants, and quicken their interest in the Association. About twelve members responded to the call and the meeting was a very interesting and useful one. A New York committee of five was appointed, and it is intended that during this winter, other meetings shall follow and work be done that may render it for the good of the Association to hold the annual meeting of 1895 in that spoke of the wheel known as the City of New York, where reside very many influential members of the Dudley family. May your Historian suggest that local meetings of members of our Association held at stated periods, once a month perhaps, and very informally, might do much towards increasing our membership by simply making the Association known, making Dudley descendants know each other and have a feeling of kinship and acquaintance. From October to October is a long time in this busy age for anything to be out of sight and out of mind, long enough perhaps for it to be forgotten, crowded out by the rush of everyday interests.

The action that has recently been taken in Boston to preserve the Eustis St. Burying Ground is of the keenest interest to this Association. The Dudley meeting in New York in April passed a resolution of sympathy and encouragement to those having that work in charge, which

resolution was duly forwarded. On last Memorial Day a most interesting ceremony was held in that ancient "God's Acre" in which we have such an interest, for an account of which allow me to refer you to our Secretary.

The appropriation of twenty-five dollars for the Historian to expend for books, etc., to be the property of the Association has been placed as follows:—

History of the Dudley Family, by Dean Dudley,	
12 numbers, at \$1.00 and Reunion number	
at 50 cents,	\$12 50
Binding,	9 25
Subscription to N. E. Hist. Magazine, published by Mr. Eben Putnam at Salem,	2 00
Balance on hand,	1 25
	<hr/> \$25 00

During the year there have been received several valuable contributions to the Library that we hope is to be.

By President Eliot of Harvard University, a copy of the Report of the Exercises commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard, and a copy of the last quinquennial catalogue of the University.

Also from different sources, Year Books and Registers of The Sons of the Revolution in Mass., of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A photograph from an oil painting of Elias^r Dudley of Hampden, Me., presented by his grandson, Hon. Elias Dudley^o Freeman of Portland, Me., a photograph of Mrs. Mary Child^e (Freeman) DePen, grand-daughter of Elias^r Dudley, and photographs of the Old Town Mill at New London, Conn., built 1650, and the Winthrop School, built 1893, on the site of the old Winthrop House which was bought by the city and taken down to make place for the school—nineteenth century vandalism that one does not look for, or ordinarily find in New England.

You will be glad that I have come to the end of this report of small things, so without more ado or circumlocution I make my bow and retire, expressing my liveliest interest in our Association and my desire to become personally acquainted with the persons who compose it.

Most respectfully submitted,

LOUISE WINTHROP KEOUS,

Historian.

On consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, the amendment to Art. III, relating to Honorary Members, was adopted as presented. The amendment relating to annual dues was rejected. An appropriation of twenty-five dollars was voted, for the needs of the Historian. The Treasurer presented a number of family photographs which had been added to the collection and the Historian asked for additions to the library of historic, antiquarian and genealogical books. The Board of Directors were instructed by vote, to consider the advisability of calling a meeting of the Association in Salem sometime during the summer, preferably on or about June twelfth, the anniversary of the landing of the "Arbella"; and also to consider the matter of holding the next annual meeting in New York. It was also voted that a committee of three, two of whom shall not be residents of Boston, be appointed by the President to consider changes in the initiation fee or annual dues and report at the next meeting.

The gavel presented at the last meeting was in use and bore on two bands encircling the head, the following inscription :

PRESENTED TO

THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.
Oct. 17th, 1893, by Mrs. Catherine A. Dudley Bramble,
of New London, Conn.

Made from wood of the old "Winthrop House," built in New London, Conn., 1734-2, by John Still Winthrop, son of John Winthrop and Anne Dudley, and great grandson of Gov. Thomas Dudley.

The morning session was adjourned, the members to gather at 2. P. M. for the reception.

Reception and Banquet.

The parlors of the hotel were well filled between two and five o'clock in the afternoon by the members of the family, who were presented to the President and other officers by the Reception Committee. Thorough sociability reigned while acquaintances were renewed and the collection of antiquities examined.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

DR ALBION, M. DUDLEY,	Salem, Mass.
MRS. HELEN K. REYNOLDS,	Lancaster, Pa.
CHAS. DUDLEY LEWIS,	Framingham, Mass.
EDWIN C. DUDLEY,	Augusta, Me.
MISS MARY C. TUCKER,	New York, N. Y.
MISS LAURA BRADSTREET WHITE,	Roxbury, Mass.
WM. C. ROGERS,	New York, N. Y.
MISS JENNIE B. DUDLEY,	Salem, Mass.
MISS MARY LESLIE JOHNSON,	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
MISS ELIZABETH V. TAYLOR,	Cambridge, Mass.
CHAS. A. SHELTON,	New Haven, Conn.
MISS LAURA H. DUDLEY,	Cambridge, Mass.

LIST OF ANTIQUITIES, ETC. EXHIBITED AT THE REUNION.

Portrait of Gov. Joseph Dudley; owned by Dr. D. D. Gilbert.
 Photographs of portraits: Chief Justice Paul Dudley; his wife, Lucy Wainwright; Col. William Dudley.

Photographs of Kenilworth Castle and of Warwick Castle, England.

Sampler worked by Elizabeth Dudley (daughter of Col. Wm. Dudley) about 1736.

Spectacles (horn rimmed and iron bound) worn by Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley Scarborough: 1724-1805.

Fire bucket of Paul Dudley Richards, marked "Salvator Divitiarum," a red heart over clasped hands, "P. D. Richards, 1791."

Fire bag, marked "P. D. Richards, 1791."

County Tax for 1787. Bill to Paul D. Richards.

Dr. Coleman's sermon on the death of Gov. Joseph Dudley, 1720.

A Discourse,—*"The Validity of Presbyterian Ordination asserted and maintained,"*—delivered at the *Anniversary Dudleian Lecture*, at Harvard College, May 12, 1762, by Charles Chauncy, D. D., one of the pastors of the First Church in Boston.

A Discourse on Natural Religion. Delivered in the chapel of Harvard College, May 8, 1771, by Andrew Eliot, D. D. "at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Paul Dudley, Esq."

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society for April, 1794. Containing letters from Dr. Increase Mather and Dr. Cotton Mather to Gov. Dudley, 1708.

The Boston Magazine for October, 1784, containing an accurate Plan of the Town of Boston.

Bible which belonged to Mary Dudley who married John Cotton, 1755.

The Order of the Exercises of Commencement, Harvard University, July 16, 1800.

THOSE PRESENT AT THE BANQUET.

ADKINSON, MRS. FLORENCE M.	.	.	Dorchester,	Mass.
BABB, MRS. CYRUS K.	.	.	Boston,	"
BRADSTREET, LYDIA E.	.	.	"	"
BUFFUM, MRS. ALTHEA H.	.	.	Franklin Park,	"

CARLETON, MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT .	Boston,	Mass.
CHILD, MRS. M. S.	"	"
CHILD, MISS EDITH	"	"
CHILD, DUDLEY RICHARDS	"	"
DUDLEY, JAMES S.	"	"
DUDLEY, MRS. JAMES S.	"	"
DUDLEY, L. EDWIN	"	"
DUDLEY, WARREN PRESTON	Cambridge,	"
DUDLEY, LAURA HOWLAND	"	"
DUDLEY, SANFORD H.	"	"
DUDLEY, MRS. S. H.	"	"
DUDLEY, JAMES F.	Hartford,	Conn.
DUDLEY, ALBION M.	Salem,	Mass.
DUDLEY, MISS LILY	New York,	N. Y.
DUDLEY, REV. MYRON S.	Nantucket,	Mass.
DUDLEY, MRS. MYRON S.	"	"
DUDLEY, ARIANA S.	Concord,	N. H.
FREEMAN, ELIAS DUDLEY	Portland,	Me.
FENNO, JERE PIERCE	Milton,	Mass.
FENNO, E. J. DUDLEY	"	"
GILBERT, DANIEL DUDLEY, M. D. . .	Dorchester,	"
GILBERT, MRS. D. D.	"	"
GILBERT, MISS HELEN S.	"	"
GILBERT, MISS ADA A.	Boston,	"
HENSHAW, MISS HARRIET E. . . .	Leicester,	"
HOWES, E. G.	Boston,	"
HOWES, MRS. ERNEST G.	"	"
HALE, REV. EDWARD E., D. D. . . .	"	"
JONES, AUGUSTINE	Providence,	R. I.
JONES, MISS CAROLINE R.	"	"
JONES, WILLIAM A.	"	"
JOHNSON, MISS MARY L.	Jamaica Plain,	Mass.
JOHNSON, MRS. CAROLINE DUDLEY .	"	"
JOHNSON, HENRY WELD	"	"
KENNARD, MRS. CAROLINE A. . . .	Brookline,	"
KEOUS, MISS LOUISE WINTHROP . .	New York,	N. Y.
MAY, MRS. SARAH W.	Dorchester,	Mass

MOORS, JOSEPH B.	Boston,	Mass.
NUTE, MISS MARY BANCROFT	"	"
PARKER, EMMA T.	Manchester,	N. H.
PARKER, ANNA A.	"	"
QUINBY, HENRY COLE	Cambridge,	Mass.
SHELDON, CHAS. A.	New Haven,	Conn.
SEEVER, DUDLEY B.	Malden,	Mass.
SALISBURY, MRS. S. H.	Boston,	"
STARR, MRS. F. E.	"	"
TALBOT, DUDLEY	Milton	"
TAYLOR, MRS. J. WATSON	Cambridge,	"
TAYLOR, MISS ELIZABETH V.	"	"
TAYLOR, H. MELVILLE	"	"
WARD, REV. ARTHUR N.	Wenham,	"
WARREN, MRS. CLARA A.	Bridgeport,	Conn.
WALWORK, MRS. SARAH E. DUDLEY.	Salem,	Mass.
WHITE, MISS LAURA BRADSTREET	Roxbury,	"
WIGGIN, JAMES HENRY	"	"

and others whose names were not obtained.

One of the pleasant features of the afternoon and evening was the singing by a double quartette from the Harvard Glee Club. The company entered the dining hall at five o'clock and after invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Myron S. Dudley of Nantucket, Mass., proceeded to consider the following menu.

MENU.

Blue-Points.

Consommé, Flamande.	Purée Crecy, Piemontaise.
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Fried Smelts, Berlinoise.

Sliced Cucumbers.	Potatoes Colbert.
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Sirloin of Beef, Chipolata.

Roast Capon, Giblet Sauce.

Shell Beans.	Potatoes Bonne Femme.
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Brussels Sprouts.

Punch Duchesse.

Crepinettes of Lamb, Lune.

Lobster, à la Newburg.

Stuffed Egg Plant, Creole Sauce.

Charlotte à la Romaine.

Gelee Rubanee.

Assorted Cakes.

Frozen Pudding.

Fancy Water Ices.

Bananas.	Apples.	Pears.	Grapes.
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Cheese.	Crackers.	Olives.
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Coffee.

President's Address.

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Governor Thomas Dudley
Family Association :*

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this festive board, and to summon you to the delights and instruction awaiting you in the addresses that are to follow ; but first of all our respects are due to the Commonwealth. Let me read to you a letter from His Excellency, the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1894.

MR. S. H. DUDLEY, 95 Milk St.

Dear Sir:

I regret very much that assignments which have been made for me by the Republican State Committee will not permit me to participate in the festivities of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, next Tuesday evening at the Vendome.

Appreciating the high place which Governor Dudley holds in the history of the Commonwealth I would gladly join in paying tribute to his memory and honoring his descendants, but circumstances will not permit.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE.

During the year that is past since our last re-union, no writer, so far as I have observed, has undertaken either to praise or to criticise our ancestor, and therefore I am happily relieved from animadverting thereon. We may then turn with pleasure to the most famous of his immediate descendants. Governor Joseph Dudley may well claim our attention on this occasion. The child of his father's old age and brought up in the home of another after his father's decease, and yet given all the advantages which the schools of the day could give him, graduating from Harvard College as one of its most distinguished scholars and ever afterwards its firm friend and patron, he early achieved a merited prominence in the affairs of his native country. A patriot and lover of his country at a time when party feeling and the bitterness of faction ran high, his motives were misconstrued; and when he was sent to England upon an important mission in his country's behalf, and remaining there some years, became a great favorite of those who recognized his sterling worth and merit, his ability, his scholarship and his patriotism, he was highly honored and respected by his sovereign and by all who came to know him well, and was afterwards

selected and appointed first president of the Province of New England under the royal commission. In the political contentions of that early day many of his fellow citizens criticised him very sharply for thus taking office by royal appointment. Many bitter things have been said of him. But nevertheless he was a patriot, a lover of his country. Somebody had to be at its head, and indeed why not he? And when later he became Governor of Massachusetts Bay for thirteen years consecutively, his earnest patriotism was tardily but fully recognized. When his long official career came to a close and he retired to private life from the cares of public office, though he had long encountered a bitter partisan opposition, yet his brilliant parts and great abilities were recognized, and when death claimed him as his own, all the world knew that a great man had died and his country had lost a patriot.

But I forbear saying more upon this inviting theme, for we have with us a member of the association who has given much care and thought to the subject of his ancestor, whom you are waiting to hear. I therefore take great pleasure in presenting to you Daniel Dudley Gilbert, M. D., who will address you upon the life and career of Governor Joseph Dudley.

Address of Dr. Daniel Dudley Gilbert.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Kinspeople:—

Rather a lengthy salutation!—But, as ladies and gentlemen I address you of course; as friends, because I would ask from you that kindly consideration of my effort, which

we are wont to look for from our friends. I appeal to you as kinspeople, because I would emphasize the fact, that I am not here to address you this evening for the reason that I consider myself fitted to fill the place, but because I recognize that we are banded together in a sodality to study and honor the records and lives of our common ancestors, and that when we are called upon to perform our part in this work, it is the duty of each one of us not to shrink, but to come forward and do our best, trusting, as I have said, to the kindly criticism of our friends.

I am not an antiquarian authority, nor am I an orator, but I am interested, as each one of you are, in the study of the lives of those great and noble men and women, from whom we are proud to claim descent.

Joseph Dudley was the youngest child of Gov. Thomas Dudley, born in his father's old age. Thomas, seventy years old when Joseph was born, Sept. 23, 1647, survived but six years, dying July 31, 1653.

Among the children of Joseph Dudley, was a daughter Rebecca, who married Sam'l Sewall, oldest son of Chief Justice Sam'l Sewall. Their son, Henry Sewall, had a daughter, Hannah, who married Edw. K. Wolcott of Brookline; their daughter, Ann, married Philip R. Ridgway, and their daughter, Ann S., married Dr. Daniel Gilbert, my father. That is the way, in the seventh generation, I happen to get here, hardly like Minerva struck from the head of Jove, ready-armed; but here I am at any rate, and I have armed myself with a few charges which your committee have invited me to shoot off at you. The question in my mind is whether you have friendliness and endurance enough to stand the fire.

Gov. Joseph Dudley stands forth as one of the most brilliant and one of the prominent characters in the Provincial history of New England. No man has probably been

more villified and more praised than he has been. The historian says, "no native of New England has ever experienced so many vicissitudes, or enjoyed so many public honors and offices as Joseph Dudley."

I do not propose to tire you by going into a detailed account of all the incidents of his life, for these are already plentifully recorded and are accessible, if not familiar, to all, but I wish to consider rather the life and character of the man. I am led to it somewhat by an incident of my early life, which made me desirous to investigate, and which, I confess, was a factor in leading me to accept your committee's invitation to prepare something on this subject for to-night. When I was at Harvard college, the venerable librarian, John Langdon Sibley, having learned that I bore the name of Dudley, once asked me how I came by it. I replied giving him a brief account of my descent from Gov. Joseph Dudley. His curt response was, "I am sorry you are the descendant of such a rascal." I was surprised that he should thus characterize one whom I had always been proud to claim as my ancestor, and I determined then, to learn at sometime what he meant by his remark.

In treating this subject we are no longer permitted to consider this man as our dear Grandpa, in whom love and honor demand that we shall see no fault. He is a public character of history, and as such we must candidly study him: but we may be expected to, and it is right that we should raise the question, whether the position, taken by many historians, in a follow-your-leader fashion, is a correct one; the position that all the criticisms and abuse heaped upon him by his enemies are just and merited, and all the encomiums and praise are but the false flatteries of fawning sycophants, and not the honest statements of true admirers.

In the first place let me briefly sketch the main incidents

of his life. He was born, as I have said, in his father's old age, and was early left without a father's care; but his mother, third wife of his father, and the widow of one Sam'l Hackburne, was, we are told, a good woman. *She married, soon after the death of her second husband*, Rev. John Allin, of Dedham. Young Joseph was taken at once into the family of Mr. Allin, and received his early training at the hands of his good mother and his father-in-law, a very discreet and wise man who grew very fond of him. He was afterwards sent to school at Cambridge, under the famous master Corlet. From thence he entered Harvard college where he graduated in 1665, at seventeen years of age, second in his class, in which also graduated the only Indian who ever took a degree at the college. You know for many years the college received quite an allowance from "The society for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians," in order that it might provide opportunities for their education.

Joseph was early intended for the ministry, but soon gave that up for what was more congenial to him, public life, or, as we should say now, for Politics, and he became a diplomatist and politician of the highest order, easily outstripping those who undertook to play the game with him. He was early selected for important public positions. At the age of twenty-eight he was present at the battle with the Narragansetts, in Dec., 1675, and as one of the commissioners, concluded for the colony a favorable treaty with that powerful tribe. From 1673 to 1675 he was a member of the General Court; from 1677 to 1681, one of the commissioners for the United Colonies; an assistant from 1676 to 1685, during which time he was sent to England, as agent of the Colony in the attempt to save the old Colonial Charter. By commission from James II. he was president of New England from Sept. 27, 1685, to

Dec., 1686. In 1687-89, he was President of the Council, under Andros, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice of New York in 1691-2; Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, England, from 1694 to 1702, during which time, in 1701, he was sent to the British Parliament, as member from Newton, England. He closed his long official career, as Governor of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1715. He died, April 2, 1720, at the age of seventy-two, in Roxbury, probably in the same house where he was born, on the site of the recently burned church at the head of Shawmut ave., and his remains were deposited, with those of his father, in the Dudley tomb in the old cemetery at the corner of Eustis and Washington Sts.

Of this cemetery, Samuel G. Drake writes, "at the corner of Washington and Eustis Sts. is one of the oldest burial places in New England, the first interment in it having been made in 1633. The oldest remaining gravestone bears date 1653.

Here, side by side with the Apostle Elliot and Robert Calef, were laid the Dudleys, the Warrens, and others of lesser note.

Here Lyon and Lamb lie down together in paternal harmony, peacefully commingling their ashes with those of Pigge and Peacock, while near them reposes the dust of Pepper and Onion—savory conjunction! Inseparable in life, even in death they are not divided!

On entering the cemetery the first tomb that meets the eye, and the one upon the highest ground is covered with an oval slab of white marble, bearing the name of Dudley. In it were laid the remains of Governors Thomas and Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice Paul Dudley, and Col. Wm. Dudley, a prominent political leader a century and a half ago. The original inscription plate is said to have been of pewter, and to have been taken out and run into bullets

by the provincial soldiers during the siege. It is also said that at this cemetery occurred, Aug. 19. 1685, the first instance of prayer at a funeral in Massachusetts: for you know in the colonial days everything which savored of the church of England was abhorred: funerals were as simple as could be, and marriage was a civil rite performed always, without ceremony, by a magistrate and never by a minister.

In considering the career of Gov. Joseph Dudley, we must bear all these things in mind, and keep always before us, the bitter prejudices which swayed the people of that time.

It is necessary now for us to go back to the earliest days, and trace the causes of the fierce political strifes amid which our ancestor lived his life.

In the latter part of the 16th century there was in England a gentlemen adventurer, a man of the Court, and a soldier, one Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

This man turned his ambitions to the then but slightly known new country in the West, and dreamed of founding an empire there. To him and his associates, on Nov. 3. 1620, was issued by James Stuart, a patent or charter, incorporating what was known as "The Council for New England," and giving them jurisdiction over all the territory extending westward from sea to sea, between the 40th and 48th parallels of north latitude. As Lord Coke vigorously put it, this charter was "a monopoly of the Wind and Sun."

This bit of parchment, so ignorantly and so carelessly signed, turned out to be the Great Charter of New England, from which all other patents grew, and which all later patents had to fight.

At this time two opposing forces divided England in church and state, The Cavalier and The Puritan. "On

the Cavalier side Gorges was the central, it might almost be said the leading figure."

Under the patent of Gorges several settlements were attempted in Mass. Bay, among the remains of which were the isolated homes which Winthrop found here upon his arrival. That of David Thompson, on what is still called Thompson's island, in Boston Harbor; at Wollaston, or Merry Mount, the rendezvous of the famous Thomas Morton, called by the Pilgrims "the Lord of Misrule," on account of the scandalous life which he lived; in what is now Boston was Rev. Wm. Blackstone, dwelling not far from what are now Beacon and Spruce Sts., on the west slope of Beacon Hill; in Mishawum, or what is now called Charlestown, was Thomas Walford, the blacksmith, dwelling in an "English palisaded and thatched house;" while a little further off, at East Boston, dwelt Rev. Sam'l Maverick, in "a sort of stronghold or fort." All of these settlers belonged to the Church of England, and either had been, or afterwards became associates or adherents of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. They were all driven away by the Puritans, and some returned to England and became active partisans in the charter struggles which followed later. But there was one permanent and prosperous settlement; that of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth. This was permitted and even favored by Gorges, as a step towards the realization of his dream of founding a Western Empire. The Pilgrims belonged with the Puritans, but Gorges had parchment authority over them, and meant to rule them. When, however, the shrewd and keen-witted men, forming the Mass. Bay Co., sought a charter, affairs were managed differently. They first asked a grant from the Council for New England, which was readily yielded, Mar. 19, 1628. This having been obtained, the Puritan party not being without influence then at court, they quietly

secured a confirmation and extension of their grant by Royal Charter which passed the Great Seal of England, Mar. 4, 1629.

It was originally intended that the head of the government and the charter should be retained in England, and that supreme authority should be exercised from there: but after much deliberation it was secretly determined to transfer charter, government and all authority to New England. Under this decision the "Mass. Bay Colony" was formed, and on Mar. 22, 1630, Winthrop and his company, including, as you know, Thomas Dudley, set sail from England, bearing the Royal Charter with them.

When Gorges discovered how he had been tricked, he commenced at once a persistent course of endeavor, by every means at his command, to have that Charter annulled or revoked.

At this time party spirit ran high in England between the Puritans and the Church of England party, so high that in a few years later the King was driven from his throne, and the non-conformists ruled the country, under the Commonwealth, for nearly twenty years.

Gorges was a leading spirit in the Cavalier party and had no difficulty in bringing about measures for the persecution of the Puritan colonists; but they were protected from these attacks by the intervention of their friends at home; friends growing continually more powerful until the downfall of Charles I. when the government of the country came into the hands of the Puritans, and the persecution of the colonists ceased. But at the restoration, the fight was renewed under Charles II. The restored church party had not forgotten the Puritans across the water; and Gorges was re-enforced by Sam'l Maverick, Mason, Morton and others who, driven out from their homes in Massachusetts Bay, because of their religion, had

returned to England to stir up vengeance on those they deemed their persecutors.

So the struggle went on, you know the story, until the charter was finally annulled by the English Courts.

While these things were going on in the mother country, let us glance briefly at what was taking place here until we shall find that Joseph Dudley has been sent into the fight !

For nearly two generations the people had been educated into a firm conviction of what they believed to be their rights. One of these rights is expressed in the language of Endicott, in his address to King Charles II.—“ To be governed by rulers of our own choosing, and laws of our own, is the fundamental privilege of our patent.” Again, Geo. Edw. Ellis writes, “ Among the parallelisms which the Puritan colonists had fondly traced between their own Providential mission and guidance, and those of the ‘ chosen people ’ of old, they had loved to dwell in their prayers and occasional sermons, upon their enjoyment of the privilege emphasized by the Hebrew prophet, of ‘ choosing ’ their governor from the midst of them.”

And so we might multiply quotations, almost without number, to show that the sense of this right was a sentiment firmly imbedded in the people of that time.

Now what was the government, and who were the rulers under whom the colonists lived ? Josiah Quincy writes,—“ The effect of this civil constitution was, first that none but members of the church were freeman of the state ; secondly, as none could be church members whom the minister did not approve, it followed that the ecclesiastical ruler had an efficient negative on the admission of every freeman ; and thirdly, as excommunication from the church created a civil, as well as ecclesiastical disability ; it also followed that both the attainment and continuance of polit-

ical rights were, to all practical purposes, in the hands of the ecclesiastical rulers."

It is admitted and recognized that the form of government in the colony had become a Theocracy, and it is so named in history. The Ministers were the rulers, and, since any change in the old charter might mean an abridgment of their civil authority, they became the most unremitting and vigorous agitators against any compromise with the mother country.

Of them the most active, able, and indefatigable leaders were Increase Mather and Cotton Mather, his son. These men finally became the bitterest enemies of Joseph Dudley, and largely from their judgment of him has arisen, I believe, the low estimation which some historians see fit to place upon his character.

Joseph Dudley, by his life and deeds made history; but these Mathers made the histories, for they kept diaries. An eminent authority says—"There is no class of men to whom history is under so many obligations as to those who submit to the labor of keeping diaries. On the one hand, they enjoy a great advantage over their contemporaries, by being thus enabled to tell their own story to posterity in their own way, when there are none living to explain or contradict; yet, on the other hand, nature establishes for this advantage a compensation, in the fact, that they are often led, by vanity, passion, or inadvertence, to state facts and make records, which place their own characters and views, or those of their friends, in lights which they had carefully concealed from their contemporaries,—views which the world, although it might have suspected, could not otherwise have made certain. This is remarkably the case with Increase Mather and his son."

After the restoration of Charles II to the Throne, in 1660, especially after another ten years when England had

stants " (being the highest officers in the land) " despairing of any success from a defence, voted, on Nov. 15, that a humble address be sent to his Majesty saying that they would not contend with his Majesty in a course of law, as they relied on his gracious intimations," etc. To this, the lower body, the deputies, dissented, and the town of Boston, under the lead of Increase Mather, (the Minister again!) sustained them. The course of law went on however, and, May 14, 1686, the frigate, " Rose," arrived at Boston, bringing an exemplification of the judgment against the charter, and commissions for the offices of the new government. Of this provisional government, Joseph Dudley was appointed President. Here again was a new evidence to the people, led on by the Ministers, that Dudley had sold them out for his own gain.

Here I submit that this judgment was dictated by prejudice, and is unworthy to be accepted in the present day and generation. How much more reasonable that the King, who we are told was desirous of making his course as acceptable as possible to the colonists,—how much more reasonable, I say, to suppose that the King selected the man whom the colonists had chosen for their ambassador, and whom he himself had found to be so able and so rational a man! It is the very thing which was done just six years later, when the new Provincial Charter was granted. Then, Increase Mather had been sent to England, as agent to obtain the charter, and, when it was granted, he was appealed to and allowed to select the new Royal Governor, Phips, and the council to suit himself.

Dudley held the position of President but six months, and is recorded to have conducted his office with as little friction and as much satisfaction as possible under the circumstances.

The one important historical event of this time was the successful establishment, during Dudley's presidency, of

the first Episcopal church in Boston. Although we should not at this day consider this a criminal offence, yet I warrant you it did not gain for him any love from the Puritan ministers and laymen. The clouds were gathering about him and the storm was soon to burst.

This was the so-called Inter-charter period, and Dudley's presidency was terminated by the arrival in Boston, Dec. 19, 1689, of Sir Edmond Andros commissioned by James II, Governor of New England.

The people, led on by the ministers, were now thoroughly aroused—their charter had been revoked—their right to choose their own rulers had been taken away from them; and they were obliged to submit to a foreign governor, with the hated Dudley as president of his council, for Dudley had been appointed by Andros, president of the council and chief-justice of the supreme court of Mass. Under these circumstances any ministry was liable to be hated. History says "it may be assumed that the opposition was not personal, but general." Andros, however, defied the Puritans, both laymen and ministers, by seizing the Old South meeting-house as a place in which to hold Episcopal service. This and other matters so exasperated the people that they rose in rebellion against the government. It is recorded that, "on April 18, 1689, the people were so driving furious, that, unheeded, they began to seize our public oppressors." Andros and Dudley were seized by the mob and thrown into jail. What might have been the result of this act if James had remained on the Throne, we cannot say, but about this time Puritanism raised its head again in England; William and Mary reared presbyterians, ascended the Throne and recognized the provisional government which the leading colonists had stepped forward and established after the rebellion.

Dudley and Andros suffered much in jail until Feb., 1689,

when, by order from the King, they were sent to England for trial.

Dudley felt severely the injustice of the treatment to which he was subjected. While in jail he wrote to the Mathers, a letter detailing his sufferings and appealing to them for relief, but they turned a deaf ear to him. He then appealed to Bradstreet, Stoughton and others in the provisional government, and by them was released from jail under bail, but the mob demanded his re-imprisonment. A contemporary account says, "About 12 o'clock at night, being Saturday night, about 200 or 300 of the Rabble, Deering and Soule heading of them, went and broke open his house and brought him to town. The keeper of the jail would not receive him, and they took him to Mr. Paige's (whose wife was a sister of Dudley's). Monday night, the 15th, they broke into Mr. Paige's house, smashing the windows, in the search for Dudley, who promised to go to prison again and remain until the fury of the people should be allayed. The 16th instant Mr. Dudley walked to the prison, accompanied with several gentlemen, there being no stilling of the people otherwise."

I have related that Dudley when released from jail, was sent to England, by order of the King, for trial, which trial never took place. Instead, he was well received on all sides, and by his talents, culture, and gentlemanly bearing made friends wherever he went. He had received the best education and the most thorough culture which this country afforded, and to this was added natural grace of manner and innate gentlemanly courtesy. Palfrey, no admirer of his, speaks of him as a person "with distinguished ability, a diligence that never wearied, and the resources of a culture the most thorough that his country could afford." With these characteristics he charmed all whom he met.

Sir Richard Steele, the Dick Steele of Thackeray, the Steele of "Spectator" fame, the friend of Addison, his daily companion at this time, says that he "owed many fine thoughts, and the manner of expressing them, to his happy acquaintance with Col. Dudley; and that he had one quality which he never knew any man possessed of but him, which was that he could talk him down into tears when he had a mind to it, by the command he had of fine thoughts and words adapted to move the affections."

At the same time, by his serious, grave, deportment, he recommended himself to the dissenters in England. Thus he was soon returned to America as Chief-Justice of New York.

It was at this time, in his robes of Chief-Justice, about 1692, that the portrait of him, which hangs here to-night, was painted.

Finding that the people of New York considered it irksome to pay a salary to a citizen of another Province, he resigned, after a short time and returned again to England. There he was appointed Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Wight, and elected member of the British Parliament from one of the Boroughs in England; surely, these were no mean positions! But we will return to this later.

I have said that during the government of Andros in Massachusetts, Increase Mather had been sent to England to seek from the presbyterian monarchs, William and Mary who had lately ascended the Throne, a renewal of the Colonial Charter. In this he was not successful, but did obtain the Provincial Charter of 1692, under which the Royal Governors were appointed, among them Joseph Dudley.

These two charters, the Old Colonial which Winthrop and Thomas Dudley brought over, and the Provincial issued by William and Mary, are, in an excellent state of prese-

vation, hanging in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the state house. The commission of Joseph Dudley as Governor of Massachusetts Bay, etc., issued by King William, and renewed by Queen Anne, is also preserved in the library of Harvard College.

The efforts of Dudley to secure this governorship are spoken of by some sneeringly, as those of a traitor who was seeking his own eminence in the humiliation of his country. Is this just and fair? Certainly the positions which he was holding in England did not render it necessary for him to look elsewhere for "*eminence*," and, since his country must have a governor appointed by the King, was it more humiliating that that governor should be one of her own sons who best understood and loved the interests of the Province, and had liberal ideas for their development?

Although to the clergy, whose civil authority was doomed by the new charter, and to the large mass of the people, especially the free husbandmen of the surrounding towns, any governor sent by a Ruler beyond the seas was obnoxious and humiliating, yet it must be recognized that by no means were all the people, especially those whose homes and interests were identified with Boston, of the same mind in regard to the change. Geo. Edw. Ellis writes, "Even of those borne of the native stock and most concerned in its local relations, there was no inconsiderable portion, in position and influence, who avowedly or secretly welcomed the change. The rule of the old regime had been to some stern, oppressive and arbitrary; the clerical and ecclesiastical, the domestic and social espionage had become offensive and irritating." He also says—"If these crown officials had been of the very best and wisest among men; and even if they had subordinated their obligations to advance the supposed interests of the Crown for the

sake of a temporizing policy of humoring a self-willed people,—there would hardly have been a sensible relief of the shock caused by their presence and administration here.”

So much for the existing conditions which would naturally prejudice Dudley's motives in the minds of the colonists. But is it not reasonable to suppose that, influenced by the *best* motives, Dudley would desire to return to his home where his family and interests were : to return to the land of his fathers where an irrational mob had cast him unjustly into prison ; but to return in a position which was his by right of merit, and in a position where he could command that respect which some would never otherwise show ?

He was criticised because he refused the names of some elected by the people to serve on his council. They were the names of those who had thrown him into prison. What self-respecting man would have done otherwise ?

His government was in the fiercest heat of party controversy. Let us see *if* he *wholly* failed, or if he did not rather steer the gubernatorial ship with adroitness and judgment thro' the stormy seas of the times, and leave the country indebted to him in the end !

Drake says, “ He incurred the bitter hatred of the Mathers ; but by his great administrative talents and judicious management he succeeded in gradually lessening the odium in which he was held by the *people*.”

One of the incidents of the official career of Gov. Joseph Dudley, for which this community and indeed the whole country, ought to be, and are profoundly grateful, is his fearless and sagacious action in reference to Harvard College.

At the time when the power of the clergy in New England was destroyed by the charter of 1692, Increase Mather was president of the college, and he with his son, Cotton,

instituted proceedings by which they hoped to retain possession of the college at least, as a stronghold by which they might continue to exercise a controlling influence in affairs. The clergy at large were not active in this direction. It was not due to their general sentiment that the attempt was made. The Mathers were the ones who attempted the capture, and it was Joseph Dudley who checkmated them. For this they never forgave him, but turned upon him, in the famous scurrilous "Mather letters," and there was scarcely any meanness of which they hesitated to accuse him.

Josiah Quincy, in his history of the College, says, "It was, in the nature of things, so impossible for the adherents of the ancient doctrines, after having lost their power over the civil government, to retain exclusive possession of the College, the charter of which contained no handle on which the sectarian spirit could seize, that it is probable they would have yielded to the apparent necessity of the case, and have permitted the college to follow the fate of the civil government, as a literary institution, had they not been kept in a state of perpetual excitement by the Mathers, both of whom had private objects to attain, and personal ends to answer, by the agitations they produced."

Increase Mather, having returned from England with officers of the new government, all men of his own nomination, at once set to work and drew up a charter for the college, making it a close corporation, in the hands of ten persons vested with the usual powers and perpetual succession by themselves filling up their own vacancies and with the authority to elect all the officers of the institution. This charter had to receive the sanction of the King, which was refused for reasons too lengthy for us to go into.

But, while waiting for the action of the King, Increase

Mather did not neglect to take the opportunity to confer upon himself the degree of D. D. from the college.

The story of the college charter is a long one, but suffice it for us that, after the contentions of over ten years, Dudley arrived and, being an alumnus of the college, having also, when president of New England, lifted it from the embarrassing circumstances in which it was placed, he at once took an interest in the matter. Finally, in 1707, he succeeded in restoring the original charter of 1650 to the college; and that has continued to be the college charter to the present day: the charter under which it has been able to do its great work, unhampered by sectarian influence, and has grown to be the great University we know to-day, where President Elliot has recently said there is liberty of thought, liberty in politics, liberty in religion, and liberty even in the election of studies.

In reference to this college charter, Quincy says,—“Dudley, if not the author as is probable, was certainly the supporter. This measure had, probably, its origin in the depths of Dudley’s own mind, and is marked with boldness and sagacity, eminently characteristic of him. It is hardly probable that any other person would have ventured to propose a course so full of responsibility. It appears that *he* took the great responsibility of the policy, and that those to whom it was obnoxious attributed it to *his* influence. He deserves, therefore, all the credit of its benefits and its success. It is also certain that the measure received the almost universal approbation of the people of Massachusetts.”

One anecdote of Dudley and the Mathers in the controversy is worth relating, as showing something of the characters of the two men,—this, with the authority of the diary of Cotton Mather himself. Immediately upon the arrival of Dudley, as governor, Mather took occasion to

were numbered into the hundreds. They were persecuted, murdered and immolated. They were the victims of an irresponsible but the leaders of a democratic world, spent over and left in this open country. The circumstances of the times made them unknown and mysterious conditions who did not become a single factor and have aged those in power. Dunflee, they secretly hated and despised them. — Witness the treatment of a woman, dedicated to the service of a man, Joseph Dunflee, who passed for all that was graceful and good, and the young home the next day and evening and the "Woman" of the Mary.

All historians agree that the Mothers were victims of their hatred, and that they were the greatest opponents of Dunflee.

I believe that to the Mothers and their influence, however and indirectly, may be traced the great wrongs which attended the lives of Dunflee and Dunflee.

I have said that the Mothers, with their hatred, and their weakness, were the makers of the character of their times, while Joseph Dunflee, a man of effort, and of some to write, that they enjoyed a great advantage over their contemporaries, by being enabled to see and see their to poverty in their own way, when there are more things to explain in existence. This is to say that it was embodied in the hard work of the lives of Dunflee, more than 2000 years ago, in a lifetime in the all that yet will perhaps permit me to repeat from the words of it in rhyme by LaFontaine —

"I cannot but be proud, very far indeed,
To stand the patient and good friend
Of Dunflee and his friends of mine,
But thank by me doing that there
Specimens brought and linked there,
A time when linked together"

warn him against Byfield and Leverett—men of the liberal party—as those he deemed leaders in opposition to the order of the Gospel and the true construction of the Cambridge platform. Dudley was too old a politician not to discern Cotton Mather's motives, and, being inclined to the party opposed to the Mathers, did not fail to inform both Byfield and Leverett of this warning. Cotton Mather therefore, made this characteristic entry in his diary, "The Wretch went unto those men and told them that I had advised him to be no ways advised by them, and inflamed them into an implacable rage against me."

I have mentioned the famous letters of the Mathers to Dudley, and will now only briefly refer to them, to illustrate character again. When Dudley was down, and the Mather party was in power, they threw him into prison: when Dudley was in power and these men turned to vent their personal spite upon him, he simply rebuked them with gentlemanly courtesy and sarcasm, although one of the leading ministers of the day, Rev. Mr. Pemberton, is reported in Sewall's diary, as saying, "If he were as the Governor, he would humble him. (Cotton Mather) though it cost him his head, speaking with great vehemeney, just as I parted with him at the gate."

In these letters, "Perfidy, hypocrisy, bribery, cruelty, and corrupt practices in divers forms are the burden of the charges against the governor." It is said they "had raked together all Dudley's political and personal sins, (or what they saw fit to consider as such), in a pile of red-hot coals, by no means of the kind which the apostle commands to heap on an enemy's head."

History does not hesitate to state that "the Mathers were quite capable of a hatred which they perhaps thought to be only righteous indignation."

The Mathers were men of profound learning and tireless activity: their published treatises, for better or for

worse, numbered into the hundreds. They were narrow-minded and unpractical; they, more than anyone else, are responsible for the delusion of witchcraft which spread over and left its blot upon the country. The circumstances of the times made them ambitious and intriguing politicians who did not hesitate to openly flatter and fawn upon those in power, although they secretly hated and maligned them:—Witness, the preaching of a sermon dedicatory to the governor, in which Joseph Dudley was praised for all that was graceful and good; and the going home the next day and writing him “a Wretch” in the diary.

All historians agree that the Mathers were capable of bitter hatred, and that they were the bitterest opponents of Dudley.

I believe that to the Mathers and their influence, directly and indirectly, may be traced the main reason why our ancestor has been so censured and condemned.

I have said that the Mathers, with their diaries and their treatises, were the makers of the histories of their times, while Joseph Dudley, a man of affairs, had no time to write; that they enjoyed a great advantage over their contemporaries, by being enabled to tell their own story to posterity in their own way, when there are none living to explain or contradict. This is no new idea; it was embodied in the hard sense of the fable of *Æsop*, written more than 2000 years ago; it is familiar to you all, but you will perhaps permit me to repeat to you the version of it in rhyme by *LaFontaine*:—

“A picture for the public view was placed,
In which the painter had a lion traced
Of dreadful size and strength of bone,
But floored by one strong man alone.
Spectators bragged and looked elate;
A Lion passing checked their prate!

The Lion *there*, he said, is down,
And Victory is yours, I own;
But 'tis a license painters take
To make men boast and Lions quake.
Justly reversed would be the scene,
If Lions had the painters been."

Thus have I sought to trace some of the causes which led to the disestimation of Dudley's character in the minds of some historians. I have stated facts only as drawn from most reliable history, and often in the language of the historians themselves, and the deductions I have made are, I claim, only the fair inferences which any just and sensible man has a right to make. Now let us turn, for a moment, to the brighter, and to us of his lineage, the pleasanter side of the comments upon his character! In the first place, let us bear in mind that, in the early days of New England, it was no empty honor, as it now too often is, for a man to be chosen to positions of trust by his associates! Those people studied well their men, and an election to a position of trust was a positive evidence of merit. Surely Joseph Dudley could never have held the offices of trust and honor which he filled—I do not now refer to appointments from the Throne—if he had not been known among his fellows as a man of fidelity and integrity.

What have his surviving contemporaries said of him? I think to them we have as good a right to look for a true estimate of him, as to the embittered correspondence and records made by his enemies in the heat of fierce controversy.

I here quote from "The Royal Governors of Massachusetts," by Geo. Edw. Ellis, by no means an admirer of Joseph Dudley, "Benjamin Coleman, Minister of the Brattle St. Church, the most able, judicious, and highly esteemed among the divines of the town, preached a funeral

sermon, at a crowded Thursday lecture, on Governor Dudley, immediately after his decease. The Mathers, who had been the bitterest and most distrustful opponents of Dudley, may have been in the pulpit with Coleman, while in the pews were seated all the chief in place and influence. The discourse, without extravagance, adulation, or fulsomeness, in its ecomium or estimate, gives to Dudley an honorable tribute for integrity, fidelity, and excellence."

From his obituary in the "Boston News-letter," April 11, 1720, is taken the following:—"He was a man of rare endowments and shining accomplishments, a singular honor to his country, and, in many respects the glory of it. He was early its darling, always its ornament, and in his age its crown. The divine, the philosopher, and the statesman all met in him. He was visibly formed for government, and under his administration (by God Almighty's blessing), we enjoyed great quietness, and were safely steered through a long and difficult French and Indian War.

His countrymen have once and again thankfully acknowledged his abilities and fidelity in their addresses to the Throne. He truly loved and honored the religion, learning and virtue of New England, and was himself a worthy patron and example of them all. Nor did so bright a soul dwell in a less amiable body, being a very comely person, of a noble aspect, and a graceful mien, having the gravity of a judge, and the goodness of a father."

Evidently Joseph Dudley may have been hated by his enemies, but he was beloved by his friends.

I think we may leave him with the words of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, applied to an earlier character of history. "He had some imperfections,—so have all men: he had many virtues—so have few!"

For those, his virtues, let us, his descendants, ask the world to credit and honor him!

The following letter from William C. Rogers, of New York city, was read by the President:—

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1894.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir:

In answering your courteous communication of the 11th inst. permit me to thank you, and add my regrets that business engagements make it impossible for me to be present at the Dudley family reunion on Tuesday.

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the "rock-bound coast" of the Western continent, they came to build—not merely a home and habitation for themselves—but an Empire, grander than that which Rome dominated in her best and brightest days. They did not know it. No far horizoned scope of vision was before their eyes: no coming centuries of growth and grandeur came across their view: but when they drove with sturdy arms the first pointed log that went to erect a dwelling, they were "building better than they knew."

They were strange people, those Puritan ancestors of ours—an incongruous mass of good and evil qualities. Flying from the bigotry which would compel them to adopt the established religious doctrine of their mother home, yet denying to others the exercise of their own sincere beliefs: holding themselves together by iron-bound creeds, yet teaching religious freedom to the world: steeped in superstition that would hang witches, yet pray for their souls while performing the funeral rites. Some author has described man as a *bundle of habits*. I would rather call him a compound of good and evil. Those two great principles would seem to dominate mankind—and as the one or the other prevails, so goes the man. Thus with our ancestors—they were a hard and austere lot—with bigotry and passions and prejudices and superstitions, but supplementing these, nay, surmounting them, were grit, grim determination and will, and a desire to do what they understood to be right, qualities that have made them the founders of a great nation, and have spread their influence over the Western hemisphere—the force of a sturdy, determined manhood that dared to maintain its rights even to expatriation—a zeal that shrunk from no sacrifice, a vigor of physique that would not yield to summer's heat or winter's cold,

that could bear toil and hardship, and send down to posterity these God-given qualities of vigorous brain and body.

I remember, when a boy, tramping the hills of Vermont, with bare feet, but a heart as light as the air that fanned my face, hearing it said, that New England was a good place to emigrate from. It has been a fortunate thing for America that this is so. There is no part of our loved land that has not been benefitted by the emigration, first of the Pilgrim Fathers from the mother country, and again of their sons, who, with the same sturdy grip and the same stout heart, have aided in building up a new land, or inaugurating a new destiny.

All over our broad country, where energy and pluck and brain have been needed, may be found in the fore-front the sons of the Puritans who landed on the rocky shores of Massachusetts, with ragged clothes perhaps, but with stout hearts and steadfast resolution.

And this is why I am proud of my ancestors. I care not for ancestral castles. None have come down to me; no long rent-rolls have aided my fortunes; no coronet surmounts my brow; but I do care for the humble Captain, second son, perhaps, of second son, who rode the race at Ivry behind the White Plume of Navarre, and gave his life in what was then, if it be not now, the cause of civilization and of progress. I care not if Robert of Leicester, possible ancestor though he be, entertained England's greatest Queen and weakest woman on Kenilworth Green with "joust and tourney," but I do care for the men with sinewy hands, and brainy heads, and determined souls, who came, in boats that to-day we would not dare to enter, across a sea uncharted and unknown, to a rocky and inhospitable coast, that they might maintain their own ideas of right and independence. No Romulus or Remus they, to be suckled by a wolf, but nourished by the inherent virtues of the grand Anglo-Saxon race, they planted so broad and so deep that their country may well rise up and call them blessed.

I regret that I cannot be with you to-morrow to testify by my presence my appreciation of the one whom you meet to honor.

Very truly yours,

WM. C. ROGERS.

The President : It is always pleasant to be remembered by those who take an interest in us and in our Association. Let me read to you a letter from a gentleman in New York who has been invited to be with us, and to assist at these festivities, who is with us in spirit if not in fact, and desires to show it in a practical way. The Hon. Andrew H. Green of New York, writes thus :

91 Park Ave., Oct. 12, 1894.

My Dear Sir :

I have your very kind letter of the 11th inst. and one previously written. I regret that it will not be possible for me to accept your invitation for Tuesday next. It would give me great pleasure were it at all practicable.

Enclosed please to find my check for twenty-five dollars.

I trust you will have a pleasant reunion. I am

Yours very truly,

ANDREW H. GREEN.

Rev. James Henry Wiggin was introduced very kindly by the chairman, as not only a vice-president of the Dudley Association, but a manager of the recent first reunion of the Wiggin family, being a descendant both from Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts, and Governor Thomas Wiggin, of New Hampshire. Mr. Wiggin spoke substantially as follows :

Remarks by Rev. James Henry Wiggin.

If anything would make me hesitate about giving voice to these hasty and unwritten thoughts, it would be Dr. Gilbert's paper, notable, not only for its thought, but for its admirable English.

I thank you for recognizing the relationship between the two families. A Boston paper once sneeringly asked, Who

was Governor Wiggin? The Bay Colony was not the whole of New England. The answer is in the early records of New Hampshire, where Thomas Wiggin's name continually and officially appears, spelt in divers ways. He was the friend of John Winthrop; and was trying to do on the Dover Plantations, though in a smaller degree, what Winthrop was doing in Massachusetts. If we look over that flattering volume called *Americans of Royal Descent*, we trace our lineage back from Governor Dudley, through the London drapers of that name, and through the ten Barons Dudley to the Norman Chief Justice, surnamed LeBossu, because of his deformity; and then across the channel to Henry the First of France, and back to Hugh Capet, the founder of a line of Kings, holding the throne of France for eight centuries. There was kinship between the crowned heads of the Old World, and a similar relation we find repeated among our colonial royal families. In Shakespeare's (or is it Bacon's?) *Henry the Fifth*, as well as in English history, we read of the Law Salique. Had there been a colonial salic law, the Wiggins might be excluded from the Dudley tree instead of grafted thereupon, as their inheritance is through the marriage of Governor Wiggin's eldest son, Andrew, with Hannah Bradstreet, the daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet, whose wife was Anne Dudley, the famous Sappho of New England, sometimes called the Tenth Muse. Yes, we are indebted to a woman for Dudley kinship, but it is none the worse for that. To some shame I confess, for not having perpetuated, in my own children, the good names of Robinson, Dudley, or Bradstreet; but my daughter has delighted her father by giving the last of these three names to her second boy, Laurance Bradstreet Keith, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Through the female line we were allied to a gentleman who has passed away since our last annual dinner, the Rev.

Horatio Quincy Butterfield, D. D., who died on February 12, 1894, in Olivet, Michigan. Dr. Butterfield was a man of careful and persevering scholarship, and of fine character, honest in every fibre of his manhood. He was a native of Farmington, Maine, a graduate of Harvard College and Bangor Theological Seminary, and was successively pastor of the Congregational Trinitarian Churches in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, in Hallowell, Maine, in Great Falls, New Hampshire, and in Rockville, Connecticut. After spending an additional year in study at Andover Seminary, in 1865, he became increasingly interested in education, and was at first chosen professor and then president of an institution in Topeka, Kansas, which through his instrumentality, received an endowment leading to its change of name, from Lincoln to Washburn College. This position he relinquished to become secretary of the College Society, with its headquarters in New York; and this in turn led him to accept the presidency of Olivet College, where he spent his last years of Christian service. Dr. Butterfield left no children to perpetuate his honored name; but his wife, of whom it may be said, in the language of Jean Ingelow, "a sweeter woman ne'er drew breath," was Caroline Augusta Robinson, who was born in New Hampshire in 1814, married in 1856, and died in Olivet in 1889, and could trace her relationship to Governor Dudley through Colonel Noah Robinson, Nancy Wiggin Robinson, Esquire Simon Wiggin, Lieutenant Simon Wiggin, Captain Simon Wiggin, Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin, Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet.

It is not indeed surprising that the gentleman who thought of writing the biography of Governor Dudley should run against hopeless obstacles, for they beset every historic inquiry, even into an event of yesterday. If any persons present have seen the first number of a new magazine

called *The Bostonian*, they may have noticed a paper on the North End birthplace of a certain great actress; for it happens that in the Charles E. Wiggin family is the only picture, and that not previously printed, of the adjacent houses wherein were born those two distinguished ornaments of the English-speaking stage, John Gilbert and Charlotte Cushman. Well, to get at Boston occurrences from 1810 to 1840, was well nigh impossible, even with research into the ancient city directories from 1800 onward, in the Old Statehouse. The deeper we delve into historic depths, the more muddy become the facts: and their presentation to the world demands such a vivid imagination as belongs to the gentleman, also allied to us by marriage, whom, at the suggestion of our historian, Miss Keous, and through our Board of Directors, we have this evening honored ourselves by election to honorary membership in our association, Edward Everett Hale.

The difficulty of investigation lies largely in the want of historic conscience and consciousness. Love of truth is a plant of modern growth, none too flourishing even in our own day: for men have to outgrow their childish reliance upon dreams, both religious and historic, before they can be satisfied with simple verities.

Those of us having somewhat to do, however insignificantly, with publicly criticising what we read and hear, are never quite at our ease unless thrusting the pin of disagreement into some crevice of literary armor. We have to-night heard allusions to Salem Witchcraft, and I beg the privilege of adding a word or two on that subject. The wonder is, not that there were men and women killed for the black art in New England, but that our ancestors were so free from this stain. Those Salem executions were not exceptional, nor did they indicate special cruelty or unusual superstition in Cotton Mather and other clergy. Men can-

not wholly escape the atmosphere of fear and gloom. Witchcraft was universally believed in and victims were put to death for it all over Europe. Even in the next century the Scotch refused to regard the laws against this so-called crime.

While mostly regarding in a grandfather who served in the war of 1812, for which his widow afterwards received a needless pension, and in three grand-grandfathers who fought in the Revolution, I am yet proud of another ancestor, though so far as I know he had no claim to Dudley or Wigginkinslip. Major Robert Pike, of Newbury, was a decided Puritan, yet progressive, lay and layward to him I am doubtless indebted for an eccentric strain of liberal blood. When fleeing Baptists and Quakers came within his magisterial jurisdiction he sheltered them from the royal's end, and banished them godsend to Rhode Island and Nantucket. More than this? There have come to light—and they are on record in that interesting book, *The New Puritan*, written by one of his descendants—letters written by Major Pike to the presiding Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the alleged witches were tried. Major Pike believed in witchcraft, and that a devil might perhaps be capitally dealt with, as directed by Holy Writ; but he argues most philosophically against the Salem evidence, showing that anything like fair conduct was impossible. If witnesses lied, their testimony was naught. If they were afflicted by Satan, he surely would not, through them, bear testimony against his servants, but rather against their godly neighbors. How then could any court know whether the devil's subjects spoke truth, or were betrayed into slandering the saints? All men were not so keen as Major Pike. His eyes were opened by near association with one of the innocent accused. If others were blinder, it was not a personal fault, nor were they sinners beyond their peers.

The Mathers were narrow and domineering wirepullers; but in the witch question they were honestly deluded advocates, not petty persecutors.

Thanking you for your patient listening, I extend to the Dudleys, in family reunion assembled, the greetings of their Wiggins cousins.

The President: We have a guest with us to-night who bears our name, but does not happen to belong to our branch of the Dudley family, but I am very sure you will not permit him to go without hearing from him. I will now call upon the Rev. Myron S. Dudley of Nantucket, to address you.

Remarks by Rev. Myron S. Dudley.

Rev. Mr. Dudley said that he was a descendant of Francis Dudley, who settled in Concord, Mass., about 1650. There is a tradition of relation between the two branches, but no documentary evidence. He considered that valuable and authentic material could be found by careful research in tracing this line back, and the history and connection of the early English Dudleys made clear. The account of Dr. O. W. Holmes in the newspapers enumerated his traits, dividing them between Wendell Bradstreet, Dudley, etc. The quality of courage was surely obtained from Dudley. Speaking of family traits, Mr. Dudley was reminded of an occasion when he attended with a mutual friend, a meeting addressed by Henry Ward Beecher. As Beecher spoke, the friend divided him in his characteristics between his father and his mother until finally there was no Beecher left.

The descendants of Francis, have from the early days borne honorable record in military service, well represented by Gen. Nathan A. M. Dudley, of Roxbury.

In closing, he hoped that he might some time be eligible to join the Gov. Thos. Dudley Family Association.

The Secretary read the report of the Historian, as presented at the morning meeting.

The President announced that Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop and Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., had been elected to honorary membership in the Association, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held during the afternoon.

Dr. A. M. Dudley of Salem, introduced the following resolutions on the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which were passed unanimously by rising vote.

Whereas, since the last meeting of this Association, and but very recently, there has passed away to the higher life, one of the most eminent descendants of our common ancestor, Gov. Thos. Dudley, therefore,

Resolved: that this Association desires to place upon record, an expression of its high appreciation of the great service to science and literature, and the brilliant lustre shed upon our family by the life, character and services of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, a lineal descendant from Anne Dudley Bradstreet, the beloved daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley.

Resolve: that these resolutions be incorporated in the records and reports of "The Gov. Thos. Dudley Family Association," and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. J. B. Moors reported for the Memorial Committee, that the "Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley" was in preparation, and that in addition to a fair number of subscriptions, a guarantee fund had been raised, so that publication was assured. It was voted that the Memorial Committee be continued, and with full powers to make arrangements concerning the "Life."

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Gilbert and to the members of the Harvard Glee Club, and attention called by the Secretary to the proposed excursions of the following day.

The President : This Rennion, I know you will agree with me in saying, has been a most pleasing one. It has been full of enjoyment. We all hope it may be repeated with equal enjoyment next year. Wishing you then a happy return to your homes, I will now at this late hour declare this meeting adjourned.

Appendix.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Vendome, Tuesday afternoon, October seventeenth, at half past four o'clock. Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop and Rev. Edw. E. Hale, D. D., both of Boston, were elected honorary members of the Association by unanimous vote.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at No. 50 Bromfield St., Nov. 17, 1894. It was voted that a committee of three consisting of Messrs. S. H. Dudley, A. M. Dudley and D. R. Child, prepare and publish a report of the recent annual meeting of the Association. The following resolution on the death of Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop was passed by a rising vote.

Resolved: that the Board of Directors acting for and in behalf of the Association desires to express its appreciation of the long and useful life of its honorary member, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. We can add nothing to what has been or will be said by others of the great usefulness, the honorable service, and distinguished character of Mr. Winthrop. We simply desire to place on record our grateful appreciation of the fact that he was one of those entitled by right of descent to become an active member of our Association, and that at his advanced age, and at a time of his great illness which has culminated in his death, he was one of us. We all feel great sorrow at the passing away of this distinguished member of our family.

Our Secretary is therefore instructed to spread these resolutions on the records of the Board of Directors of this Association and to print the same in the Report of the proceedings of our annual meeting.

THE EXCURSIONS.

On Wednesday morning, a small party started from the Vendome under guidance of the Secretary, going first by electric car to Cambridge. The first object of interest to be seen was the original charter of Harvard College, signed and sealed by Gov. Thos. Dudley, and now hanging in the University Library. After a look at the college buildings, the "yard," etc., the party proceeded in the direction of the Charles River and to Dunster St., where a granite slab erected by the City of Cambridge and suitably inscribed, marks the site of Gov. Thomas Dudley's first house, in "Newtown." On the opposite side of the street and nearer Harvard Square, a tablet marks the place where lived Rev. Samuel Dudley, oldest son of Thomas.

Returning to Boston, the party then went out to the Old Roxbury or Eustis St. Burying Ground, to see the Dudley tomb. The excursions of the day ended in a visit to the State House, where hanging in the room of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is the original charter of Massachusetts and Great Seal of England attached, which was brought over by Winthrop and Dudley in 1630. Also, in the adjoining Archive Room were seen letters to and from Joseph Dudley, President and afterwards Governor of the Colony, and many other interesting documents.

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